Each member was introduced to the President by Mr. McMullen, and received a hearty handshake from him.

Congressman Coombs and ex-Congressman Archie Bliss headed the Kings county Democratic organization, with four hun-dred members and a big band. Then came the Cleveland Association from the President's own city—Buffalo—and Mr. Cleveland recognized many of its members, several of them being personal friends. Some fifteen to twenty members of the Duckworth Club, of Cincinnati, also were present. After the clubs came the multitude of the general public. They poured through the main doorway in droves. Two lines of people in double file marched under the portice from neon until 1 deluck, and in through the main doorway and into the East Room, past the bowing, smiling, hand-shaking chief magisistrate, around the apartment and out of the window of exit. The lines extended a hundred White House. For a time they reached down the long driveway and into Pennsylvania avenue. Each person who managed to get into the mansion received a bandshake and a smile from Mr. Cleveland, and he kept up this monotonous routine until a messenger came to his relief at 1 o'clock and informed him that the world's fair delegation was waiting for him in the Cabinet room. Mr. Cleveland left the East Room immediately, much to the disappointment of the hundreds who had failed to see him, and these were not pacified by the annonncement from the doorkeepers that the President would return at 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'cleck the President received more callers and at 5 o'clock the last of the general public was received and the doors were closed. It is estimated that near eight thousand people saw the President from the time he began receiving this morning until he shook hands with the last in the line this afternoon. He disposed of the visitors at the rate of about forty to the minute, and kept his right hand going with a persistency that must have been exceed-ingly fatiguing. Mrs. Cleveland to-day received the Cabinet ladies and a number

of personal friends. The Bloomington escort that come on with Mr. Stevenson left the boundary depot of the Baltimore & Ohio yesterday noon. Mr. Stevenson drove out alone in a carriage to say good-bye. He went through the train of Pullman cars shaking hands, and many were the congratulations and warm wishes for the future. As he was about to depart, one of his friends said to him: "It will be good-bye, Mr. President, ears bence." Mr. Stevenson smiled shook hands again, and entered the carriage without comment upon the prophecy.

_ NO EXTRA SESSION.

Congress Will Not Meet Until Its Regular Time-Cleveland's Alleged Policy. Washington, March 6 .- The Star has this: "It is now practically settled that there will be no extra session of the Fiftythird Congress. It has been evident since the silver men showed what strength they had in the two houses in Congress that there would be no spring session called to repeal the Sherman law. Now it is settled as well as anything can be so far in advance that there will be no session in the fell and that Congress will not get together before the regular time of meeting. This means, of course, that the President satisfied that he was misled to the possibility of doing anything with silver in the new Congress immediately and that he does not propose to force the fighting before the sentiment in favor of his position, which he hopes to grow, has had more time to be developed. It is said to mean, also, that an administration tariff bill is to be prepared in the Treasury Department and sent to Congress in December. Some of those men in the House who want to have the honor of preparing their own bill, and are disposed to resent any encroachment of the executive on their functions, are not pleased at the prospect of having to act on a ready-made bill. They call attention to the fact that when the Walker bill was sent to the House it was not received as a bill, members resenting the interference with their prerogatives, but a measure exactly similar was brought in by the ways and means committee. This is only a matter of punctiliousness, and it is safe to assume that any tariff measures receiving the sanction of the executive will, in the main, have the approval of Congress. The

the administration." FAILED OF CONFIRMATION.

silver men are now less anxions about the

treatment they are to receive from Mr. Cleveland in the matter of patronage.

They have been afraid that he might re-

inse to give any considerations to Demo-

crats who opposed him on the money ques-

tion, but they have been satisfied that he

is not going to be intolerant, but, on the

contrary, 18 going to be conciliatory to a

considerable degree. This conviction puts

them in a more amiable frame of mind than

they were. What Mr. Cleveland expects

is that after the members of the House and

Senate have been at home for a few months

they will find that there is a change of

sentiment on the silver question, and that

many of them will come back here in De-

cember more favorably disposed towards

Thirty-Six of President Harrison's Nominations "Hung Up" by the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 6.-There were thirty-six nominations sent to the Senate by President Harrison during the last session that failed of confirmation. Of this number one was rejected-that of John V. Findlay, of Maryland, to be arbitrator for the United States on the Chilian claims commission. The name of G. M. Lambertson was substituted by the President, but no action was taken on it by the

The most important nomination not sanctioned by the Senate was that of Benton Hanchett, of Michigan, to be United States circuit judge for the Sixth judicial district, to succeed Judge Jackson, who was confirmed as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. For purely political reasons Democratic Senators used their influence to prevent Mr. Hanchett's confirmation, and succeeded. The nearest be came to reaching the goal was in having his nomination favorably reported by the judiciary committee, which held an impromptu meeting on the floor of the Senate during the same executive session at which his nomination was referred.

Three army nominations, all for desirable positions, tailed for lack of action. One was that of Lieut. John A. Dupray to be paymaster, with the rank of Major. The promotion of Col. Ekwell S. Otis, to be brigadier general in place of General Carr, who was forced to retire, also fell through the antagonism of General Carr's friends, who objected to his retirement. The nomination of Henry W. Raymond, private secretary of Secretary Tracy, to be solicitor for the State Department, failed of confirmation; also that of Lycurgus R. Woodward, to be commissioner for the district of Alasks; Reese R. Lewelly, to be udge of probate in the county of Sanpete, Utah; Stiles E. Forsha, to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. D.; James H. Oakley, to be assistant surgeon marine hospital service, and the following named J. A. Pate, Bloomfield, Ind.; W. S. Schreiber, Tell City, Ind.; J. Zimmerman,

Cannelton, Ind. INVITED TO CHICAGO.

President Cleveland Asked to Officiate at the Opening of the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- President Cleveland's first official invitation was extended to him this afternoon. It came from the world's fair commissioners and directors, and was presented according to previous engagements, in the Cabinet room, at 1 o'clock. There were present from the committees on ceremonies: P. A. B. Widner, B. B. Smalley, V. D. Groner, James Hodges, A. T. Ewing, T. W. Palmer, John T. Dickinson, E. F. Lawrence, T. B. Bryan, A. H. Revell, Ferd W. Peck, Benjamin Butterworth, J. A. McKenzie, T. L. Williams, J. T. Harris and R. E. Goodell. Gen. Nelson A. Miles accompanied the committee by inthe party in the Cabinet room. He was attired in a pepper and salt suit, with a frock coat, and appeared none the worse for his exposure of Saturday. Introductions were made by ex-Senator T. W. Falmer, chairman of the Columbian exposition commissioners. After all the gentlemen had been

ances of the President, Mr. Widner addressed the President, who stood at the head of the table with his hands on his hips, in an attitude of earnest attention. Mr. Widner invited the President and Mrs. Cleveland to be present at and participate in the opening exercises of the fair, on the

lst day of May next. President Cleveland's response was ontirely informal, and consisted mainly of questions as to the length of the programme and the time it would be necessary for him to remain in Chicago to perform what was expected of him. "If I go," he said, "it will be because I deem it a public duty which I ought to discharge. At that time, as you gentlemen are doubtless aware, there will be many matters of public im-portance to demand my presence here." President Palmer supplemented Mr. Widner's invitation "on behalf of the Columbian exposition and of over 65 000,000 peo-

ple, every man, woman and child of whom expect the President to be there." President Cleveland said he would consider the matter and announce his decision in a day or two. The committee and geu-tlemen then shook hands with him and retired. The invitation to the President is on veilum. The first sheet contains the invitation, done in pen and ink, surmounted by a handsome design, based upon the figure of a flag. On the second sheet are inscribed the names of the committee on public ceremonies. The two sheets are in-closed in a handsome black morocco case, twelve by sixteen inches, lined with white

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

City of St. Louis Upheld in Taxing the Western Union for Use of the Streets. WASHINGTON, March 6.-In an opinion delivered by Justice Blatchford for Chief Justice Fuller in the case of George A. Pettibone and other striking Cour d'Alene miners in Idaho the court decided in favor of the miners and directed that the arraignment against them be quashed. These cases grew out of the troubles at the time of the strike. The court at Wardner granted injunctions restraining the strikers from interfering with the men, and it is alleged that Pettibone and others conspired to violate the laws of the United States. The court holds that the indictment under which they were convicted on this charge is defective in that it was not shown that the men had no knowledge of the order of the court. It is, therefore, directed that the men be discharged. Justices Brewer and Brown dissented. In the case of the city of St. Louis

against the Western Union Telegraph Company the court, in an opinion by Justice Brewer, reversed the decision of the lower court and held to be valid a city ordinance exacting compensation from the company for the use of the streets for telegraph poles, the charge being laid on each pole erected. The assessment levied by the city ordinance was 35 per pole. court, in its opinion, says that this assessment was evidently not a license tax, for it was not laid on the basis of the business done. It holds that it was in reality a rental charged for the use of the public streets, and that the city had as much right to charge such rental as for use for a room in the City Hall. There is nothing in the charter of the company exempting it from such taxation on the ground that the public streets are post routes. The court did not pass upon the question as to the reasonableness of the rate charged, the case coming before it in advance of any investigation of this point by the lower court. Justice Brown based his dissenton the ground that the tax of \$5 per pole amounted to 44 per cent of the returned valuation of the company's St. Louis property and was unrea-

The fight between the Tillman administration in South Carolina, the United States courts and the railroad managers was transferred in part to the United States Supreme Court to-day, when D. A. Townsend, State Attorney-general, submitted motions for leave to file petitions for writs of habeas corpus in behalf of M. W. Riser, M. V. Tyler and M. V. Gaines, sheriffs, respectively, of Newberry, Aiken and Anderson counties, South Carolina. These sheriffs seized the property of the Richmond & Danville, and the South Carolina ratiroad companies for taxes alleged by the roads to be unconstitutional, notwithstanding an injunction issued by United States Judge Simonton. They were arrested for contempt, and now seek from the federal Supreme Court release on writs

of habeas corpus. Justice Field this afternoon gave instructions to Clerk Kenny to enter a denial and notify counsel in the matter of the application of the Illinois Central railroad for a rehearing of the celebrated Chicago lake front case. The matter was entirely informal, and forms no part of the record of the court. The refusal to entertain a motion to retry the case is conclusive of the controversy, and must end the possibility of its being reopened so far as concerns the main point in dispute, viz., the title to the Chicago water front, though there will necessarily be further litigation over certain property now held by the railroad company and alleged to project into

the lake beyond the lawful limits. Justice Jackson was on the bench of the court to-day, but Chief Justice Fuller was absent, he having been telegraphed to come to Chicago, where his daughter is seriously Senior Associate Justice Field pre-

A PRESBYTERIAN'S CHARGES.

American Institutions with Powderly's Aid.

Says Catholics Are Plotting to Overthrow

MILWAUKEE, March 6,-Rev. J. G. White. a Presbyterian minister of the Cumberland order, which has its strongdolds in Kentucky and Tennessee, and has been making war on the Catholic Church for twenty-five years, made a statement to the meeting of the Ministers' Association to-day that he had documents in his possession irrefutably showing that the Catholic Church is plotting to overthrow American institutions and that T. V. Powderly is one of that organization's instruments in the movement. He alleges that Powderly, under the guise of assisting the laboring man, is really conniving to help the Roman Catholic Church to overthrow the country. Rev. White asked for a private and ence and a conference was arranged for to-morrow night.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

James O'Rourke will manage and captain the Washington Baseball Club this season. A family affray is reported from Whitewell, Tenn. The Morrison and Ross families settled an old feud. Roy and Taylor Morrison and Will Ross were fatally stabbed, all three being literally cut to pieces.

Thirty-eight petitions were introduced in the New Jersey Legislature last night, calling for the repeal of the race-track bills. They were all referred to a committee, the chairman of which

is the owner of a race track In the Canadian Parliament, yesterday, the government announced that it had under consideration a proposition to refund to owners of Canadian vessels the amounts paid as tolls to the American Sault Ste. Marie canal. Thomas Richards, of Wheeling, W. Va., blew

out his brains yesterday while in a despondent mood. He had been on a spree, and had tried the gold core without success. His wife is in Washington attending the inauguration festivi-At Ashland, Wis., yesterday, Charles Emin

was blown up in a dynamite explosion. He still lives, but is in a precarious condition. Five others stood around while he opened a can of dynamite. They were all more or less in-Randall Biddle, a veteran merchant policeman of Anderson, and ex-sheriff of Madison county, is lying at the point of death from a stroke of

apoplexy. The sick man is sixty-three years of age, the oldest officer on the force and the brother of editor Biddle, of the Bulletin. An appeal has been issued to the citizens of the United States by the central committee of the Russian-American organization of New York protesting against the proposed Russian extradition treaty, which is soon to come up before the Senate for consideration, and requesting

against the measure.

that indignation meetings be held to take action

Ex-Treasurer Byatt Seriously Ill. NORWALK, Conn., March 6 .- John W. Hyatt, who was United States Treasurer during Mr. Cleveland's former administration, is suffering severely with gout at his residence here. Mr. vitation. President Cleveland received light has been a very sick man for several the party in the Cabinet room. He was at- weeks, and has been confined to his house since early in January. His stomach will not retain food, and recently his eyes have been so affected by the disease that he can scarcely see. Owing to the nature of Mr. Hyatt's malady it is generally understood that he can never again be restored to complete health, although, with careful treatment, the family believes that he will live many greeted, many of whom were old acquaint- | years.

BELLICOSE IRISH M. P.'S

Fiery Colonel Saunderson and William Redmond Almost Come to Blows.

Row in the Commons Lobby That May Resul in a Duel-Senator Morgan Injured-British Methods in Zanzibar.

WARRING IRISHMEN.

Colonel Saunderson and William Redmond Auxious to Shed Each Other's Blood, LONDON, March 6. - When Colonel Saunderson, the grand master of the Orangemen and member of Parliament for North Armagh, denounced the Irish homerule members on last Thursday as defenders of criminals. William Redmond, Parnellite M. P. for East Clare, challenged Colonel Saunderson to repeat the words outside the House. Colonel Saunderson offered to repeat the words anywhere, and after the debate he wrote a note to William Redmond offering to repeat them in the lobby. This evening Colonel Saunderson and Mr. Redmond encountered each other in the lobby. Mr. Redmond, going up to the Colonel, said: "Do you accuse me and my colleagues of being murderers!" Colonel Saunderson, who, by the way, is not an Irishman, but a native of Scotland, coolly replied: "I know nothing of von personally, but I accuse the Irish party of

conduct leading to murder." Both Colonel Saunderson and Mr. Redmond were angry, and confronted each other in a pagilistic attitude. Peers from the House of Lords and members from the Commons gathered about, expecting to see the first blood in the expected civil war between the Ulsterites and the rest of Ireland. Just as the two seemed to be about to fall in friends came up and separated them. Warring, Conservative M. P. for North Down, and one of the strongest Loyalist leaders in the north of Ireland, stood by Colonel Saunderson and succeeded in withholding him from shedding Parnellite gore. formerly M. P. for North Roscommon, stood beside Redmond and restrained the aroused passions of the Irish champion. The lobby became rapidly crowded, and

erson off to the library, Saunderson showing evidence of much excitement and anger. Redmond walked away from the scene amid shouts of "They shall meet at Boyne," followed by cheers and laughter. Speaker Peel, hearing of the encounter, ordered a police inspector to the scene, with instructions that he arrest the men who peared toward the end of the quarrel, and after having warned both members of the nature of his instructions, waited to see what happened. It is reported that Col.

Saunderson has challenged Mr. Redmond

the would-be combatants were hustled apart. Colonel Warring led Colonel Saund-

JOHN BULL'S METHODS.

to a duel on the continent.

an English Tool Enthroned. ZANZIBAR, March 6.-Alibin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, is dead. He was a brother of the former Sultans, Khalifa and Burghash. and succeeded to the sultanate on the

Sultan's Son "Fired" from the Palace and

death of the former, in February, 1890. He was born in 1855. No sconer was it known that the Sultan

was dead than his son Kalid gained admittance to the palace by a back entrance, evidently with the intention of claiming the throne in defiance of British authority. Kalid caused the portals of the palace to be barred, and made preparations to defend himself in the structure, which, besides being the most magnificent residence in Zanzibar, is also very strongly built for defense. General Matthews, acting in the absence of Sir G. A. Portal, now on his way to Uganda as British commissioner to examine the situation of that country, took a prompt and vigorous course. Proceeding to the palace with a strong force of troops he demanded that the gates be opened or otherwise the palace would be carried by storm, if necessary. Kalid was dismayed by the resolute attitude of the British, who were supported by the native authorities generally, and he saw no prospect of success if he should challenge a conflict. Many of the natives sympathized with Kalid on account of British opposition to the slave trade, and for other reasons, but they did not dare to come out openly in de-tiance of the British. Kalid and those who had acted with him concluded to yield and the doors of the palace were thrown open and the troops admitted. Kalid was then removed from the palace under a guard of soldiers, and Hamid, who had been the designated heir to the throne and recognized as such by the British, was proclaimed by the British authorities as Sultan, or Seyyid, and at once installed in

authority under the British protectorate. The reign of the late Sultan was very eventful, he having in 1890 accepted a British protectorate over his dominions, except a portion on the main land of Africa, which he ceded to Germany for 4,000,000 marks, and having taken vigorous steps to extinguish the slave traffic, and also having recently declared Zanzibar a free port, except as to wine, opium and tobacco. The natives are reported to be thoroughly overawed by the energetic action of the British, and Hamid is quietly

accepted as sovereign. Hamid Bean Tawain is the son of a deceased brother of the late Sultan and was heir to the throne, according to Mohammedan law, as recognized in Zanzibar, and the effect of Kalid to seize the throne was therefore an attempt at usurpation. Gen. Matthews remains president of the council under Hamid, being the same place which he held under the late Sultan Ali. Peace has been maintained without a break through the prompt and vigorous action of the British. The British, it appears, were waiting for the Sultan's death, as they ahticipated trouble, and immediately upon the Sultan breathing his last, at ten minntes before 3 o'clock in the morning. marines were landed from her Majesty's ship of war Philomel, who seized the entrance to the palace and compelled Kalid to

SENATOR MORGAN INJURED.

Thrown Out of His Berth on the Steamer New York During a Storm. LONDON, March 6. - Senator Morgan, one

of the representatives of the United States in the Behring sea court of arbitration, who was a passenger on the American line steamer New York, which arrived at Southampton Saturday, was taken sick on the voyage. Since his arrival he has become worse, and is now confined to his bed at the Southwestern Hotel at Southampton. The physicians in attendance upon the Senator stated that his illness is due to the strain to which he was subjected by a severe attack of nervousness. The New York met with a hurricane on the voyage, and the rolling of the vessel made Senator Morgan extremely ill. He was also thrown out of his berth and his head was injured. On Saturday last a slight attack of erysipelas set in. He was examined by three physicians this after-noon, and they stated that they expect that ne will be able in a week to attand to the business which brought him to Europe.

HURRICANE AT TAMATAVE.

Houses Demolished, Vessels Sunk and Many Persons Killed or Drowned. Paris, March 6.- News of a hurricane at Tamatave, on the west coast of Madagascar, on Feb. 22, has been received. The wind came from the east and first struck the island near the mouth of the bay. The Alsimo, a French ship, was stripped almost | which they have succeeded in making that of religion only, let us not instantly of masts and rigging, and a few minutes later went down to the bottom with all on board. Five coasting vessels anchored within the harbor foundered almost simultaneously, and but ten men of their crews were saved. Four other coasters sank before the storm passed. In Tamatave the streets were swept clean of people and vehicles in a minute. Twenty-two buildings in the place and a large number of huts were wrecked. The roof of the custom-house was carried away and the walls were crushed in. The British | a test of many years. Price 25 cent

consulate was demolished and four sugar factories were leveled to the ground. Many lives were lost. Further details are lacking.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

fer on Behring Sea Matters.

LONDON, March 6 .- Sir Charles Tupper,

Sir Charles Tupper and General Foster Con-

Canadian high commissioner to London, who represents Canada in the Behring sea arbitration, called this morning upon the Hon. Mr. Foster, formerly United States Secretary of State, who has charge of the American case before the court of arbitration, Mr. Foster arrived at Southampton on Saturday and at once proceeded to London, where he is stopping at the Savoy Hotel. Sir Charles and Mr. Foster discussed the details of the conference at considerable length. Mr. Foster will return to Southampton to attend the banquet which is to be given in honor of the arrival there of the first steamer of the American line's fleet. The dinner promises to be attended by a large number of gentlemen in political and mercantile life. Mr. Foster will dine with Lord Roseberry on Wednesday, and on Friday he will depart for Paris, where the court of arbitration will hold its sessions. He declined to discuss the question of Mr. Cleveland's presidency, or other topics bearing upon the political situation in the United States.

Female Baseball Players Mobbed. HAVANA, March 6 .- There was a serious conflict yesterday at Alenendares, which nearly resulted in serious injury to a number of American young women. A party of Americans known as the "American Female Baseball Club" has been going about playing against Cuban clubs and otherwise exhibiting themselves, with more or less success. Yesterday the American Female Baseball Club was playing at Alenendares, their opponents being a local club composed of young men of a good class. The majority of the spectators were respectable and well-behaved, but the attendance also included a share of the lowest dregs of society. These latter became irritated at the playing of the American visitors, and some of them claimed to be convinced that it was simply farcical and did not show professional skill. They claimed the young women were in fact not players at all, and that the were, in fact, not players at all, and that the money of the spectators had been secured under false pretenses and ought to be restored. The malcontents clamored loudly for the restitution that they broke the seats and set fire to the fences around the playing grounds. The mob then attacked the players, but the girls were defended by the young men of the Cuban baseball club. One girl was injured.

The Brown-Sequard Fluid Did Not Save M

Taine. Paris, March 6 .- The death of M. Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, member of the French Academy, which was approunced last night, was due to diabetes and pulmonary phthisis. He had been suffering for a year. His condition became extremely critical a week ago, and acting upon the advice of M. Pasteur, recourse was had to in ections of the Brown-Sequard fluid about which so much was heard a year or so ago. After the fluid had been injected M. Taine rallied and such improvement was shown in his condition that his friends believed that he would recover. On Saturday, however, he suffered a relapse. A fresh injection of the Brown-Sequard mixture was administered, but it had no effect. A small sup of caffee was given to M. Taine, and while

A Big Fortune, If It Isn't Mythical. St. Petersburg, March 6.-The Bessarabian News publishes a remarkable story of the fortune left at the beginning of the century by an English Jew named Levi, residing in Bessarabia. to his widow, and deposited by her in the Bank of England in 1803. The fortune is said to have been untouched since then and to amount now to £60,000,000, Miss Humeric, an American, is said to have proved her right to one forty-fifth of the sum. The remainder, says the News, will go to Anna Finkelstein, nee Levi, wife of a jeweler in Ismail, at the mouth of the Danube.

Gladstone Hooted and Hissed. NEW YORK, March 6.-The Evening Post has information by cable that Mr. Gladstone was subjected to a hostile demonstration in aristocratic Brighton yesterday. On leaving St. Paul's Church in the morning with Lord Acton he found a large crowd outside, including a number of young Tory bloods, who saluted him with vigorous hooting, hissing and cries of "traitor." The Liberals present responded with cheers, and the tumult was heightened. Mr. Gladstone's passage was blocked until a cab was fetched, and he drove quickly away.

The Beginning of the True Congo. BRUSSELS, March 6 .- A telegram received from one of the Congo state expeditions to Katanga says that it has discovered the point where the Lukuga river, the outlet of Lake Tanganiika, joins the Lualaba river. The discovery gives the solution to an interesting geographical problem, for the junction of these headwaters of the Congo is the beginning of the true Congo. The point of junction has never been fixed, though it has been vaguely indicated on the maps on information given to the Arab traders.

Cable Notes. Two men were billed instantly and many were

won ded by soldiers during a riot at Serra Di Faleo, Italy, on Sunday. The lower house of the Prussian Diet has

agreed, by a vote of 165 to 96, to the creation of five courts to arbitrate upon differences between miners and mine owners. Advices from Madagascar bring news of the wreck of the French dispatch boat La Bourdon- | appealed to them and charmed nais near the French Island of Ste Marie. Twen-

ty-seven of the crew were lost. The negotiations between the Kaiser and the Duke of Cumberland have been concluded. The Duke of Cumberland will retain the Guelph Museum and the valuable library connected

Captain Brubaker Released.

FARGO, N. D., March 6 .- Mrs. Brubaker has received a letter from Captain Brubaker, stating that he was released from prison in Honduras in consequence of the success of the revolutionists, with which party he acted before his im-prisonment. He is now negotiating for the sale of his banana plantation, and as soon as he accomplishes this he will return to North Dakota He has been out of prison for three weeks. and Senator Hansbrough's resolution of investigation is, therefore, a little late.

Municipal Elections.

LEWISTON, Me , March 6 .- Lewiston went Republican to-day for the first time in three years. Seth Chandler, Rep., was elected Mayor. PORTLAND, Me., March 6 .- Great excitement prevails here to-night over the city elections. The returns show that the vote for Mayor is as follows: Ingraham, Dem., 4,302; Paxter, Rep, 4,125; True, Pro., 429.

Obituary. ST. Louis, March 6 .- Vicar-general P. P. Brady, of this Roman Catholic diocese, for many years the chief assistant and, it may be said right-hand man of Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick, died this morning, at his residence. Vicar-general Brady, it has long been known, was Archbishop Kenrick's choice for coadjutor. CHICAGO, March 6 .- J. Bradner Smith, a well-

known paper merchant, died to-day, aged sev-

Will Go to Farming Again.

"Yes, I shall go back on my farm, in western Wisconsin and resume just where Heft off four years ago," said Secretary Jerry Rusk, at the Ebbitt. "I follow farming not for sentiment or pastime, but to make it pay, and so I shall start to raising | ing: hay and grass and breeding swine and cattle, as of old. But I shall always look back with intense satisfaction to my four years of official life, for on the whole the time has been spent pleasantly and profitably. I have tried hard to help better the condition of the farmers, and see some evidences of success in the fact that exports of farm products have increased enormously in volume since the Harrison administration came in. To-day the outlook for the agriculturists is highly satisfactory. It is another pleasant thought that I am about to turn over the department to one so thoroughly equipped for administering it well as Hon. J. Sterling Mor-

Concerning Indianapolis Citizens. Liberia Gazette of Jan. 12

The United States minister and Mrs. Mc-Coy having passed safely through their acclimation, have nicely refurnished United States legation and moved in. We congratulate them heartily on this, and also upon the very favorable impression upon the community. It is not only a pleasure to those in authority to have to deal with so courteous and intelligent a gentleman as his Excellency, the United States minister, but that his presence in Monrovia tends to further and increase the friendly relations of the two governments has, we think, been fully demonstrated by recent events.

Tested by Time. For bronchial affections, coughs, etc., Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved the efficacy by

Royal Baking Powder.

THE GOVERNMENT TESTS ESTABLISH ITS ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY.

(Data from the latest Official U. S. Government Report on Baking Powders, Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 13, page 599.)

Royal is placed first of the cream of tartar powders, actual strength, 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder.

Ever, other powder tested exhibited a much lower strength than the Royal, the average being 33 per cent. less.

Every other powder likewise showed the presence of alum or sulphuric acid.

The claim that this report shows any other powder of superior strength or purity has been denounced as a falsehood by the Government officers who made the tests,

AN ESTIMATE OF RILEY.

With Wide Sympathies and an Insight Into Life. He Is a Poet of the Universal Heart.

The New York Sun of last Sunday devotes five columns to a consideration of James Whitcomb Riley's work, his latest volume, "Green Fields and Running Brooks," furnishing the text upon which is based a study of his methods and characteristics manifested through this and preceding books. The reviewer, Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine, inquires, "What constitutes a national poet?" and then answers the question in this complimentary strain:

"If the answer is, to be read and appreof a community without distinction of education or social sympathies, then it is evident that James Whitcomb Riley comes nearer than any other American maker of verse to meeting the definition. The breadth of his popularity is proved by the fact that, although his latest collection of poems, entitled "Green Fields and Running Brooks." has been brought out within the year, which is but two months old, tens of thousands of copies of it have already been demanded. He has published in all seven volumes of compositions in prose and verse, mainly verse, and almost all of these have run through a number of editions, to which there is no parallel in the case of any American poet except publishers, taught by experience how hard it is to sell poetry, is fully alive to the extraordinary success of Mr. Riley from a commercial point of view. Regarded merely from this viewpoint the he was attempting to drink it he fell back and | schievement would prove that the author has known how to rouse the great primary emotions and touch the universal heart. This would have been possible had he confined himself to the trical studies in the Hoosier dislect by wich he was first made known. His audinee in that event must needs have been sectomal, just as it was only in New England, or among people of New England birth that Lowell's "Biglow Papers" were fully compresended and thoroughly relished. There could be no greater mistake than to assume Mr. Riley's work has been done in dialect. If such an impression has hitherto obtained in any quarter it should by this time be dispelled. So far is the impression from being founded upon facts that of the numerous selections by which we purpose to illustrate his admirable and various skill in songeralt, all, with

one exception, will be made from verses

written in what, for lack of a better term, may be described as normal English. "The first thing," continues Mr. Hazeltine, "that strikes the reader of James Whiteomb Riley is his originality. Here, evidently, is a man who would have felt the impulse to speak tunefully and to touch the springs of humor and of pathos had he lived before the invention of alphabets. In the absence of books, the lessons to be drawn from nature and from human life would have sufficed. With his own hand has been garnered his knowledge of the outer and of the inner world. He has seen with his own eyes, listened with his own ears, known in his own heart the sorrows and joys that he depicted. His landscapes are transcripts of his native woods and fields; all the flowers, the trees, the bads, the manifold forms of animal life, and all the relations of man to outward nature which we encounter in his pages are such as he has actually seen; they are not transferred from books to an alien and incongruous environment. His first-hand directness, his freshness, simplicity, sincerity, have been quickly and deeply felt by multitudes unable to distinguish what it was that them. This fundamental qualification for song writing would have been his. had he never derived anything from books or read a line of poetry other than his own. We have said that, had all his compositions been put forth through the medium of the Hoosier dialect, they would have had only a sectional audience; but even so, it would have been an audience larger than was reached in his lifetime by Robert Burns, It is, indeed, of Burns that one naturally thinks when one considers the exact and vivid delineation of rural scenes and humble lives, the humor, the tenderness, the grace, the mel-

ody of Mr. Riley's dialect poetry. It is clear in this case, however, that the poet was not only born, but made. The impulse to sing was native, but he has learned from elder singers how to string and strike the lyre. Scattered up and down these volumes are innumerable proots of the thoroughness with which the author has studied the masters of imaginative writing both in prose and verse. It would be easy to point out those over whom he seems to have pondered longest, and whose methods, processes and points of view he has striven most earnestly to penetrate and to assimilate. They are Cervantes, Izaak Walton and Charles Dickens, Shakspeare and Herrick. Burns, Keats, Longfellow and Moore, Far from making any secret of his studies, he has inscribed some of his most notable poems to his teachers, and has even put are striking tours de force."

Then follow a large number of excerpts from Riley's books, with running commentaries by the reviewer, pointing out traces of the influences of Keats, Longfellow and other poets, and showing the range of his power and sympathies. After these quotations and a number of his patriotic songs, the reviewer concludes by say-

We believe that a poet, and, for that matter, a prose writer also, should be judged by the best and not by the least worthy of his productions. It might not be difficult for an unsympathetic eye to cull from these seven volumes compositions much below the level of the strong work here exemplified. But those whose pulses have been stirred and whose eyes have been suffused by this veritable master of pathos have no heart for faultfinding. Admit that once in a great while, even when the author is writing normal English, a word receives a meaning or a regimen which it would be hard to justify by dictionary or grammar; admit that the rules of prosody are occasionally violated as, for instance, by placing a spondee or even a troches the second foot of iambic line. These are errors in form, and let them be dwelt upon by those for whom form is of superlative importance. But if poetry have any profound and abiding reason for its existence, if it have in this world a mission second to scan too curiously the processes by which the heart is touched. What matters the process so the end is reached? James Whiteomb Riley has reached it. The fact is recognized by all his readers, no matter how high or how inadequate may have their education."

Bellamvism. Philadelphia North American.

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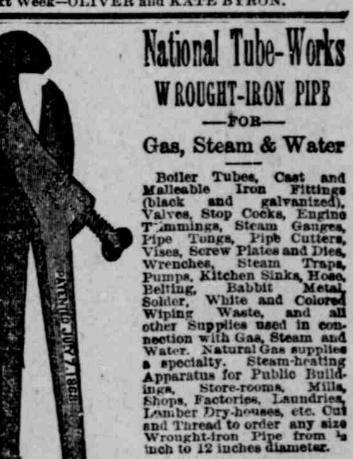
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